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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-57

Cyazofamid

(publié aussi en français)

13 November 2015

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2015-57E (print version)
H113-24/2015-57E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on grapes, Amur River grapes, and/or cultivars and hybrids of these to the product label of Cyazofamid 400SC Fungicide, containing technical grade cyazofamid, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Cyazofamid 400SC Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27984.

The evaluation of this cyazofamid application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for cyazofamid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for cyazofamid, is as follow.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Cyazofamid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Cyazofamid	4-chloro-2-cyano-*N*,*N*-dimethyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazole-1-sulfonamide, including the metabolite 4-chloro-5-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazole-2-carbonitrile	1.2	Amur River grapes

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for cyazofamid in Canada is not the same as the corresponding American tolerance as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there is no Codex MRL[1] listed for cyazofamid in or on any commodities on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Amur River grapes	1.2	1.5 (Grapes)	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for cyazofamid up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on grapes were reassessed in the framework of this petition. In addition, a processing study in treated grapes was also reassessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of cyazofamid into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for cyazofamid was based upon the submitted field trial data. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used for the proposed MRL for Amur River grapes.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g ai/ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Minimum Residues (ppm)	Maximum Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Grapes	Foliar spray/ 593-900	21-22	<0.02	1.17	Raisins: 0.2x Wine: 0.4x

[1] g ai/ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of cyazofamid. Residues of cyazofamid in the crop commodity at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.